record (Sambandam 1966), a few more species of host plants which were found parasitized by *L. longiflorus*, as listed below:

Annona squamosa Linn., *Crateva religiosa* Forst., *Oncoba spinosa* Linn., *Gossypium arboreum*, *Thespesia populnea* Cav., *Berrya ammonilla* Roxb., *Grewia tiliifolia* Vahl, *Citrus aurantium* Linn., *C. medica* L., *Ochna squarrosa* Linn., *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss., *Cedrela toona* Roxb., *Sweitenia mahagoni* Linn., *Melia azedarach* Linn., *Moringa oleifera* Lam., *Cassia siamea* Lam., *Bauhinia tomentosa* Linn., *Anogeissus acuminata* Wall., *Quisqualis indica* Linn., *Punica granatum*. *Ixora coccinea* Linn., *Hamelia patens*, *Morinda tinctoria* Roxb., *Mimusops elengi* Linn., *M. hexandra* Roxb., *Bassia latifolia* Roxb., *Achras sapota* Linn., *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* Linn., *Thevetia neriifolia* Juss., *Cordia rothii* R. & S., *Spathodea campanulata* Beauv., *Stereospermum chelonoides* DC., *Dolichandrone falcata* Seem., *D. rheedii* Seem., *Crescentia cujete* Linn., *Vitex negundo* Linn., *Premna latifolia* Roxb., *Lantana aculeata* Linn., *Putranjiva roxburghii* Wall., *Trema orientalis* Bl., *Holoptelea integrifolia* Planch.

It would appear, from the foregoing list of host plants, that nowhere in the study of angiospermic parasites has there been such a wide range of host plants affected by a single parasitic species.

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29. NOMENCLATURE NOTES ON THE GENUS *SONERILA* ROXB. (MELASTOMATACEAE)

1. **Sonerila khasiana** C. B. Clarke in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 2:539, 1879; Cogniaux in DC. Monogr. Phan. 7:514, 1891; Stapf in Ann. Bot. 6:309, 1892; C. E. C. Fischer in Kew Bull. 199, 1932; et in Rec. Bot. Sur. Ind. 12:2, 96, 1938. Type: *Hooker & Thompson* 2027 (K). *Gassebeerie khasiana* (C. B. Clarke) *O. Kuntze*, Rev. Gen. Plant. 1:245, 1891. *Sonerila villosa* C. E. C. Fischer in Kew Bull. 199, 1932 et in Rec. Bot. Sur. Ind. 12:2, 96, 1938. Type: *W. J. L. Wenger* 323 (K). SYNON. NOV.

Distribution:

INDIA: Assam, Khasia hills, Mamloo, Kalapani, alt. 1333-1666 m., 5 Aug. 1850, *Hooker & Thompson* 2027 (K); Ibid., sine loc. et alt. 4 Sep. 1850, *Hooker & Thompson* s. n. (K, CAL); Khasia, C. B. Clarke 21494 (K); Ibid., Vale of Rocks, alt. 1666 m., 21 Sept. 1886, *C. B. Clarke* 45454 (K, CAL); Jaintia hills, Jarin, alt. 1333 m., 20 nov. 1872, *C. B. Clarke* 18329 (K); S. Lushai, alt. 1333 m., Sept. 1931, *Wenger* 345 (K); Ibid., from Lungleh to 70 miles south, alt. 833-1333 m., July-Aug. 1931, *Wenger* 323 (K); Naga hills, Paona, alt. 2000 m., 2 Sept. 1935, *Bor* 6261 (K).

Sonerila villosa C. E. C. Fischer from Lushai hills closely matches *S. khasiana* C. B. Clarke in the nature of its habit, leaves, flowers and capsule. According to Fischer *S. villosa* differs from *S. khasiana* in having white villose pubescence in the stem, petiole, peduncle and pedicel and in having smaller flowers. In *S. khasiana*, it is seen, there are villose and glabrescent forms. Since there is variation in the size of flowers and since pubescence is not a stable taxonomic character in this taxon, it is proposed to reduce *S. villosa* C. E. C. Fischer to a synonym of *S. khasiana* C. B. Clarke.

This species is closely allied to *S. violaefolia* Hook. f. in the nature of its habit and leaves though *S. violaefolia* is a more robust species. Stapf (in Ann. Bot. 6:310, 1892) stated that the flowers and capsule of *S. violaefolia* are similar to those of *S. khasiana*. The capsule in *S. violaefolia* is obconic with thick wall, prominent ribs and conspicuous valves, whereas in *S. khasiana* the capsule is oblong or campanulate with thin wall, faint ribs and inconspicuous valves.

2. **Sonerila prostrata** Ridl. var. **johorensis** (Hend.) Nayar comb. et stat. nov. *Sonerila johorensis* Hend. in Gard. Bull. Straits Settlements 4:411, 1929. Type: *Holttum* 17500 (SING).

Henderson stated that this taxon is closely allied to *S. prostrata* Ridl., but differs in having larger leaves, anthers and petals. It is seen that in several taxa in the genus *Sonerila*, there is wide range of variation in the length of stamens. Stapf (in Ann. Bot. 6:291, 1892) established that the length of anthers could not be used safely as a character for the delimitation of species in *Sonerila*. Since there is variation in the size of leaves, it is proposed to reduce *S. johorensis* Hend. to a variety of *S. prostrata* Ridl.

3. **Sonerila matangenis** Ridley in Kew Bull. 1:35, 1946.

Distribution:

BORNEO: Sarawak, Mt. Matang, 14 Feb. 1892, *Haviland* 1049 (Type, K); *sine loc., Ridley s. n.* (K).

In the original description, the number of stamens is mentioned as four. On dissecting the flowers, it is seen that there are only three stamens and the anthers are inappendiculate. It is presumed that Ridley's description of the number of stamens was based on an abnormal flower.

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30. *ANTHRISCUS SCANDICINA* (WEBER) MANS. (APIACEAE): A NEW RECORD FOR INDIA

Anthriscus scandicina (Weber) Mans. a native of Europe, introduced and naturalized in North America (Mathias & Constance in N. Amer. Fl. 28B:115. 1944-45) is now recorded for the first time in India from Dehra Dun. A detailed description with presently accepted nomenclature and critical notes is given here.

Anthriscus scandicina (Weber) Mans. in Fedde, Report. 46:309. 1939. *Caucalis scandicina* Weber in Prim. Fl. Hol. 23. 1780. *Scandix anthriscus* Linn. Sp. Pl. 275. 1753. *Chaerophyllum anthriscus* (Linn.) Crantz, Class. Umbell. 76. 1767. *Anthriscus vulgaris* Pers. Syn. Pl. 1:320. 1805 (non Bernh. 1800). *Myrrhis anthriscus* (Linn.) Lag. Amen. Nat. 98. 1821. *Anthriscus scandix* (Scop.) Arch. Fl. Brand. 1:260. 1860. (non Bieb. 1808). *A. anthriscus* (Linn.) Karst. Deuts. Fl. 857. 1882. *Myrrhodes anthriscus* (Linn.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 1: 268. 1891. *Cerefolium vulgare* (Pers.) Bubani, Fl. Pyren. 2:411. 1900. *Chaerefolium anthriscus* (Linn.) Schinz. & Thell. Viert. Nat. Ges. Zurich 53:554. 1909.

Erect, much branched, foetid, more or less hispid, annual herbs, 8-15 (-30) cm. tall. Stems terete, striate. Leaves 3-4 pinnate,